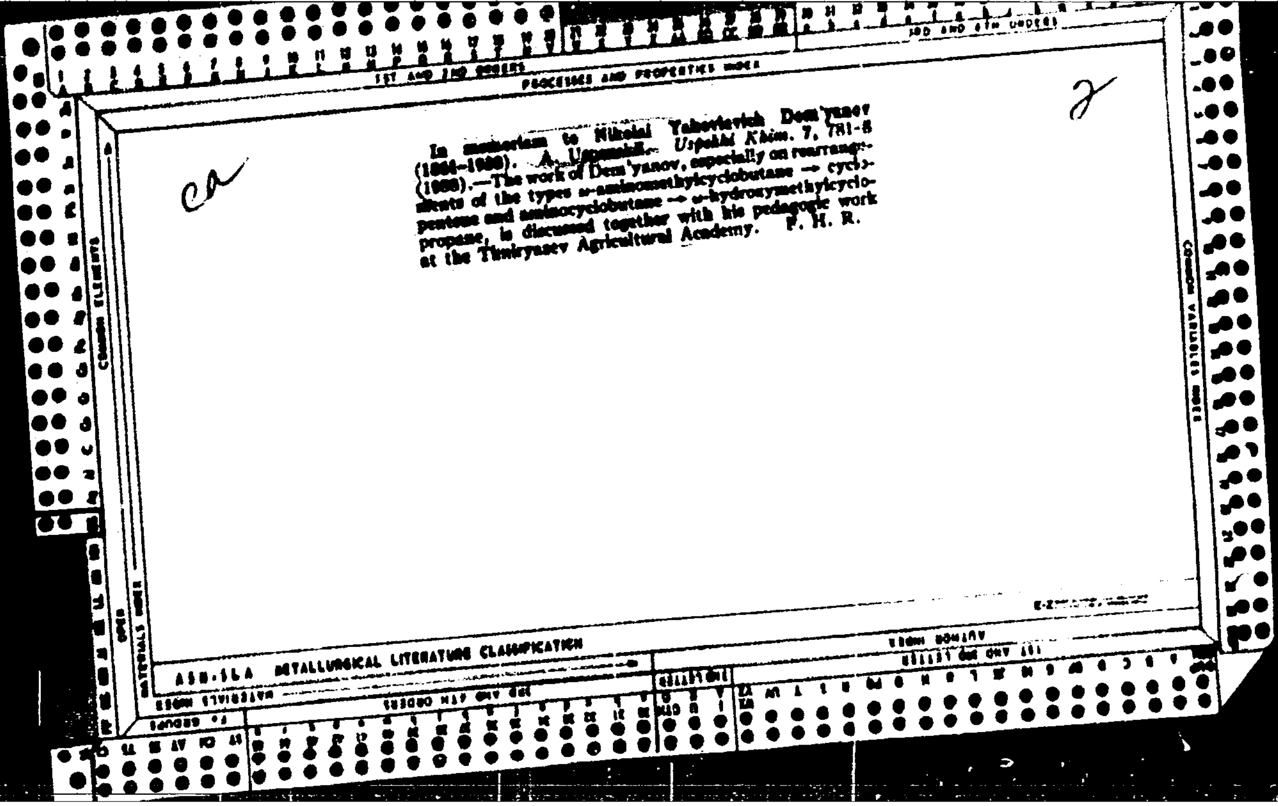
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
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COMMON ELEMENTS
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3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
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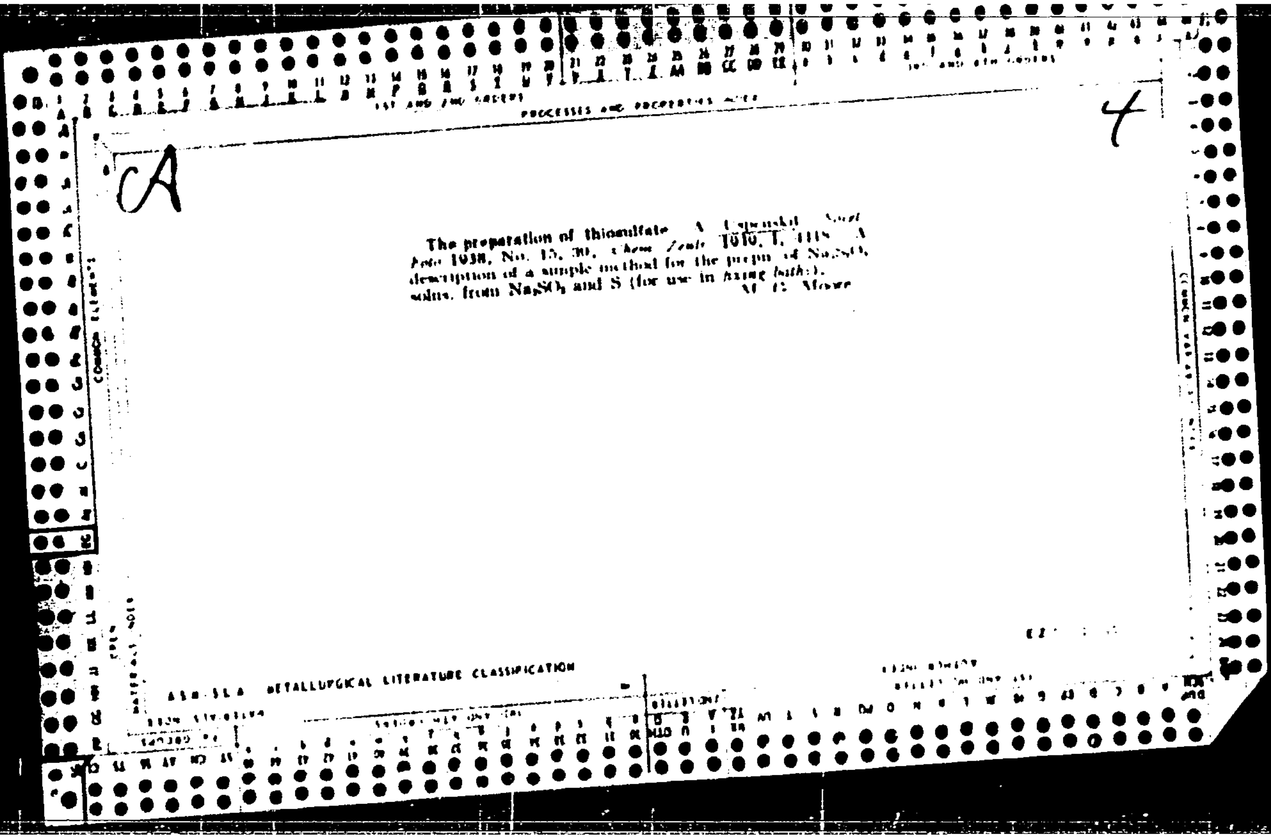
ca

8

In memoriam to Nikolai Yakovlevich Dem'yanov (1861-1938). A. Uspenskii. *Uspekhi Khim.* 7, 781-8 (1938).—The work of Dem'yanov, especially on rearrangements of the types ω-aminomethylcyclobutane → cyclopentene and aminocyclobutane → ω-hydroxymethylcyclopropane, is discussed together with his pedagogic work at the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy. F. H. R.



CA

4

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The preparation of thiosulfate. A. Uspenskii. *Sovet Foto* 1938, No. 15, 30; *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, I, 1118.—A description of a simple method for the prepn. of $Na_2S_2O_3$ solns. from Na_2SO_3 and S (for use in fixing baths).
M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USPENSKIY, A.

Serious problems. Avt.transp. 34 no.4:5-6 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Upravlyayushchiy Ryazanskim oblavtotrestom.
(Ryazan--Transportation, Automotive)

USPENSKIY, A.; KURUS', G.

[redacted] Our experience of masking in color photography printing. Sov. foto 17 no.4:58-60 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Color photography)

USPENSKEY A.

USPENSKIY, A.

Regulating the temperature of a developer. Sov. foto 17 no.12:52-53 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Photography--Developing and developers)

USPENSKIY, A., kand.tekhn.nauk

New devices. Gradsh.av. 17 no.2:27 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Photography, Aerial—Equipment and supplies)

SOV/84-60-2-43/59

1(1) 23(5)

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A., Candidate of Technical Science

TITLE: New Instruments

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1960, Nr 2, p 27 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a general description of two new 12E instruments and a lens-hood developed by the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography). 1) A set of sensitometric equipment designed by N.I. Zheludova and Yu.I. Shevlyagin, for the inspection of the density, contrast coefficient and relative light sensitivity 18 of black-and-white and color negatives. It consists of a device for imprinting the image 10 of an optical wedge upon the negative, shown in Figure 1, and a photoelectric densitometer with a recorder for registering characteristic

Card 1/5

SOV/84-60-2-43/59

New Instruments

curves. The above-mentioned device has a lighting unit incorporating 11 small-size 6v bulbs, above which a daytime light filter (a gelatin-coated glass plate) is located. Above the plate is a 5 mm-thick ZhS-18 light filter which must be removed when the device is used for the investigation of multilayer materials. A frame with a multistep optical wedge (like that used in the FSR-4 sensitometer) is located in the upper section. The device box is closed by an easily detachable lid, which presses the film to the optical wedge during exposure. The densitometer (Figure 2) contains an SP-70 (6v, 30w) lamp fed from a regular network via a step down transformer, and six small-size bulbs for lighting the negative from below. Characteristic curves are registered on a sensitometric blank on a movable carriage, which is rigidly connected to the optical

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Card 2/5

SOV/84-60-2-43/59

New Instruments

wedge. The density of separate sections of the negative is read from a dial under the carriage. The densitometer is fitted with light filters constituting specially selected, green, red and blue-painted glasses. This set was examined under laboratory conditions with good results. It can also be used in the comparison sensitometric examinations of photographic materials used in aerial photography, and for determining what methods are necessary for their processing. 2) A reproduction device for aerial color photographs (Figure 3) was designed by O.Ya. Putilina and Yu.I. Shevlyagin and named AKP-2. In use it is possible to regulate light intensity and spectral composition to a desired value. It is also possible to shade color negatives automatically and to correct the color imbalance on colored prints.

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SOV/84-60-2-43/59

New Instruments

This device's electric lamp is fed from a regular network via a voltage stabilizer and an LATR-1 auto-transformer. An electronic exposure meter designed by R.A. Magnushevskiy is capable of effecting exposures from 3 to 90 seconds. A test specimen successfully passed industrial examinations and the device has been put into serial production. 3) The lens hood for photographic cameras, consists of a duraluminum disc which can be affixed to three pins protruding from the camera body. A square orifice in the disc has inward-turned edges bevelled at an angle of 20°, so that, from the lense, the facets of the orifice appear in the form of thin lines. The peripheral edge of the lense hood is cloth-covered. The disc itself and the facets of its square aperture are covered with black mat lacquer. A rough estimate

Card 4/5

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New Instruments

of the aperture dimensions for different lenses is as follows: for the "Russar-29" 120mm, for the "Russar -44" 113mm and for the "Rodina-2b" 133mm. There are 3 photographs. ✓

Card 5/5

USPENSKIY, Anatoliy Anatol'yevich, kand. ekonom. nauk, dots.; ZAMYATIN, V.N., dots. kand. ekonom. nauk, otv. red.; GAVRILOV, G.V., red.

[Economic development of the Korean People's Democratic Republic] Ekonomicheskoe razvitie Koreiskoi Narodno-Demokraticheskoi Respubliki. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi finansovo-ekon. in-t, 1959. 19 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Korea, North—Economic conditions)

USPENSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich.

Poultry products; technical aspects Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1948. 306 p. (50-18989)
DA

TX612.P74U8

1. Poultry. 2. Eggs.

USPENSKIY, A.

Samoletov, A., Uspenskiy, A., andYezdakov, D. "A model poultry packing plant" (The Tomilino plant), Myas. industriya, 1949, No. 1, p. 47-50.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis'nykh Statey, No. 10, 1949).

Reserved vitamins in the organism of poultry. A. Cyganskii, A. Kozlova, and L. Kustova. *Myasnaya Ind.* 20, No. 4, 70-80(1949). Indigenous plant material was investigated as vitamin sources for poultry. A review of 14 plants showed that the dried leaf powder of burdock, alder, and acacia were good sources of vitamin A with 300-400, 170-230, and 137 mg. per kg. carotene, resp. Supplements of alder leaf powder, burdock leaf powder, vitamin A prepn. and no supplement to chick feed at the rate of 500 γ per 100 g. of feed fed to 50.1-50.2 g. chicks between the 10th and 45th day of age produced chicks averaging 320.0, 330.3, 320.6, and 317.0 g., resp., and the livers contained 103, 130, 138, and 45 γ carotene per g. A second series of test on turkey poults showed that fresh greens as vitamin A supplements produced better growth with better economy than vitamin A concentrates at normal or twice normal requirements. A third series of tests with chicks showed that better growth was obtained with greens as a source of vitamins A and B_1 than with concentrates of the vitamins. The basal rations were not given. M. M. Piskur

1. USPENSKIY, A.; FEDOROVA, G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Poultry, Dressing of

7. Comparative evaluation of methods for killing poultry, Mias. ind. 24, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

USPENSKIY, A., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Enlarging the assortment of fowl and rabbit meat products. Mias. ind. SSSR. 25 no.5:32-36 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ptitsepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Poultry industry) (Rabbits)

Uspenskiy, A.A.

SMETNEV, S.I., prof., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; BOGDANOV, M.N., zootekhnik;
GOFMAN, M.B., zootekhnik; GRIGOR'YEV, G.K., zootekhnik; ZHIDKIKH,
Z.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PENIONZHKEVICH, E.Z., doktor biolog.
nauk, prof.; PREVO, A.A., kand.biolog.nauk; TRET'YAKOV, N.P., doktor
sel'skokhoz.nauk, prof.; USPENSKIY, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk;
USHAKOV, A.A., kand.veterin.nauk; SHAPOVALOV, Ya.Ya., kand.sel'sko-
khoz.nauk; YAGODIN, P.Ye., zootekhnik; YATSYNIN, N.N., zootekhnik;FEDO-
ROVSKIY, N.P., kand.biol.nauk; SYCHIK, Ye.V., red.; PAVLOVA, M.M.,tekhred.

[Poultry raising; a manual for farm managers] Ptitsevodstvo;
rukovodstvo dlia zaveduiushchego fermoi. Izd.5, perer.i dop.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 495 p. (Bibliotechka
po ptitsevodstvu, no.1) (MIRA 12:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Smetnev).
(Poultry)

VASIL'YEV, F.P. (Moskva); USPENSKIY, A.B. (Moskva)

Use of the method of differences in solving the two-phase Stefan problem. Zhur. vych. mat. i mat. fiz. 3 no.5:874-886 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

BUDAK, B.M. (Moskva); USPENSKIY, A.B. (Moskva)

Difference method for solving boundary value problems for a hyperbolic integrodifferential equation with discontinuous coefficients. Zhur. vych. mat i mat fiz. 3 no.6:998-1005 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BUDAK, B.M.; USPENSKIY, A.B.

Difference method for solving boundary value problems for intergrodifferential equations of the parabolic type with discontinuous coefficients. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 1: Mat., mekh. 18 no.4:15-26 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Kafedra matematiki fizicheskogo fakul'teta Moskovskogo universiteta.

L 1410-64 EWT(1)/FCC(w)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/IJP(C)
ACCESSION NR: AP3008994 S/0020/63/152/005/1034/1037

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, F. P.; Uspenskiy. A. B.

TITLE: On finite difference method for the solution of the two-phase Stefan problem for a quasi-linear equation.

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 152, no. 5, 1963, 1034-1037.

TOPIC TAGS: Stefan problem, quasi-linear equation, finite difference method.

ABSTRACT: In this work the author proves the existence and the uniqueness of the solution under certain restrictions on the parameters of the problem. In order to determine an approximate solution it is necessary to give an effective explicit difference scheme. The convergence of the approximate solution to the solution of the problem is based on this scheme. "The author expresses his deep gratidude to B. M. Budak for proposing the problem, valuable suggestions and constant interest to the work." Orig. art. has: 19 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow state university).

SUBMITTED: 08Apr63	DATE ACQ: 01Nov63	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 008	OTHER: 001

Card 1/1

L 53025-65 EWT(d) IJP(c) UR/3043/65/000/003/0473/0508

ACCESSION NR: AT5010219

11

10

AUTHOR: Budak, B. M.; Uspenskiy, A. B.

16

BH

TITLE: Difference method for solving boundary problems for quasi-linear integro-differential equations of the parabolic and hyperbolic types with discontinuous coefficients

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Sbornik rabot, no. 3, 1965. Vychislitel'nyye metody i programmirovaniye (Computing methods and programming), 473-508

TOPIC TAGS: boundary problem, difference method, integrodifferential equation, parabolic equation, hyperbolic equation, approximate method

ABSTRACT: The difference method described in the present paper is similar to that used by the authors for analogous boundary value problems for linear integro-differential equations (Vestn. Mosk. un-ta, ser. matem. i mekh. no. 4, 1963; Zhurn. vychisl. matem. i matem. fiz. v. 3, no. 6, 1963). In the earlier papers, however, the schemes employed were not valid for the case of discontinuous of the errors are given for both

L 53025-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5010219

parabolic and hyperbolic equations. Both the procedure and the notation are the same as in the earlier papers. Orig. art. has: 96 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr Moskovskogo universiteta (Computation Center, Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 006 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

L 00360-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5013288 UR/3043/65/000/004/0139/0183

44,55 44,55 44,55 B+1

AUTHOR: Budak, B. M.; Vasil'yev, F. P.; Uspenskiy, A. B.

TITLE: Difference methods for the solution of certain Stefan-type boundary problems 76,44

SOURCE: Moscow. Universitet. Vychislitel'nyy tsentr. Sbornik rabot, no. 4, 1965. Chislennyye metody v gazovoy dinamike (Numerical methods in gas dynamics), 139-183

TOPIC TAGS: boundary value problem, difference method, heat conduction, Stefan problem, nonlinear equation, iteration

ABSTRACT: In a review of studies on the problem, the present paper starts with an investigation of difference methods for the solution of single-phase and two-phase Stefan-type problems for the nonlinear parabolic equation with sufficiently generalized nonlinear boundary conditions. For the numerical solutions to these problems the authors propose the use of implicit difference expressions with the phase front trapped at the difference lattice point and the application of the iteration method. Using certain auxiliary limitations imposed on the problem they show also that the approximate solutions converge to the respective (classical) solutions, and this is viewed as the existence proof of such solutions. The article offers a description of numerous existing difference methods for

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L 00360-66

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ACCESSION NR: AT5013288

the solution of multiphase problems which were tested at the computer center of the MGU. They are compared here with the methods outlined in this article. Orig. art. has: 196 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Vychislitel'nyy tsentr, Moskovskiy universitet (Computer Center, Moscow University) 44,55

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, TD

NO REF SOV: 022

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

BUDAK, B.M.; VASIL'YEV, F.P.; USPENSKIY, A.B.

Difference methods for solving certain Stefan type boundary value problems. Sbor. rab. VTS MGU 4:139-183 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

L 22013-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

UR/0208/65/005/005/0828/0840

ACCESSION NR: AP5025110

AUTHOR: Budak, B. M. (Moscow); Solov'yeva, Ye. N. (Moscow); Uspenskiy, A. B. (Moscow) 3/

TITLE: Difference method with smoothing of coefficients for solving Stefan problems B

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 828-840

TOPIC TAGS: difference method, heat conductivity

16,44,55

ABSTRACT: The existing methods for solving Stefan problems are unsuitable in the case of single-front problems where the unknown functions depend on several spatial coordinates and time. The author applies implicit difference schemes combined with smoothing of coefficients of the basic equation to the numerical solution of Stefan problems with any number of phase fronts and of independent variables. The smoothing of coefficients is used as a basis for theoretical consideration about proving the existence of solutions of differential equations with discontinuous coefficients and also for the proof of the existence of solutions of one-dimensional Stefan problems for the case of linear equations of heat 2

UDC: 518:517.944/.94

Card 1/2

L 22013-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025110

conductivity with interior phase fronts. The construction of smoothing of coefficients for solving Stefan problems of the one-dimensional nonlinear type

$$c(u)\rho(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}=\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(k(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)$$

with both interior and exterior phase fronts is also given. Since smoothing of coefficients involves only u, it is independent of whether the problem is one- or many-dimensional. The theoretical aspects of the difference method with smoothing of coefficients for solving Stefan problems for the case of multidimensional nonlinear equations of heat conductivity are outlined. Orig. art. has: 61 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jun64 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: 12, 20

NO REF SOV: 009 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 29839-66 EWT(d)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/66/167/004/0735/0738

ACC NR: AP6011421

43
B

AUTHORS: Budak, B. M.; Gol'dman, N. L.; Uspenskiy, A. B.

ORG: Moscow State University im. M. V. Lomonsov (Moskovskiy gosudarvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Difference systems with rectification of fronts for solution of multifront problems of the Stefan type

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 167, no. 4, 1966, 735-738

TOPIC TAGS: finite difference method, iterational method, approximation technique, gas dynamics, frontal zone

ABSTRACT: Difference systems are applied to the rectification of fronts in the one-dimensional case for a single parabolic equation, Transition from this case to the multidimensional case is not difficult. The problem with a constant number of phase fronts is stated in the following manner. The basic domain of variation of the independent variables (x,t) is the domain

$$D: \{\tilde{y}(t) \leqslant x \leqslant \tilde{\tilde{y}}(t),\ t > 0\},$$

where $x = \tilde{y}(t)$ and $x = \tilde{\tilde{y}}(t)$ are the left and right boundaries of the domain; these may be given curves or unknown phase fronts. Within the domain D there are N phase fronts $x = y_i(t)$, $i = 1,2,..,N$, where

$$\tilde{y}(t) = y_0(t) < y_1(t) < \ldots < y_N(t) < y_{N+1}(t) = \tilde{\tilde{y}}(t), \quad t \geqslant 0.$$

UDC: 518.61

Card 1/3

If the boundary curves are given, the Stefan problem can be formulated as: find the functions $u_0(x,t)$, $u_1(x,t), \ldots, u_N(x,t)$ and the functions $x = y_1(t), \ldots, x = y_N(t)$ satisfying the conditions

$$c(x, t, u_i)\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(k(x, t, u_i)\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$\text{for } y_i(t) < x < y_{i+1}(t),\ t > 0,\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, N;$$

$$\mu_I k(x, t, u_0)\,\partial u_0/\partial x\big|_{x=\tilde{y}(t)} = -\tilde{q}(t, u_0)\big|_{x=\tilde{y}(t)},\quad t > 0;$$

$$\mu_{II} k(x, t, u_N)\partial u_N/\partial x\big|_{x=\tilde{\tilde{y}}(t)} = -\tilde{\tilde{q}}(t, u_N)\big|_{x=\tilde{\tilde{y}}(t)},\quad t > 0;$$

$$u_{i-1}(y_i(t), t) = u_i(y_i(t), t) = \psi_i(y_i(t), t),\quad t > 0,\quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, N;$$

$$\gamma_i(y_i(t), t, \psi_i(y_i(t), t))\,dy_i/dt = k(x, t, u_i)\,\partial u_i/\partial x\big|_{x=y_i(t)+0} -$$
$$- k(x, t, u_{i-1})\,\partial u_{i-1}/\partial x\big|_{x=y_i(t)-0} + \Phi_i(y_i(t), t, \psi_i(y_i(t), t)),$$
$$t > 0,\ i = 1, 2, \ldots, N;$$

$$y_i(0) = l_i,\quad i = 0, 1, \ldots, N, N+1;$$

$$u_i(x, 0) = \varphi(x),\quad l_i \leqslant x \leqslant l_{i+1},\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, N.$$

The parameters u_I and u_{II} may be 0 or 1, and the functions $\tilde{q}(t,u_0)$ and $\tilde{\tilde{q}}(t,u_N)$ may be zero as well as nonzero. A substitution for the independent variable is made such that the problem is defined in the coordinates (ζ, t) where

$$\zeta_i = (x - y_i(t))\,/\,(y_{i+1}(t) - y_i(t)),\quad t = t,\ i = 0, 1, \ldots, N.$$

L 29839-66

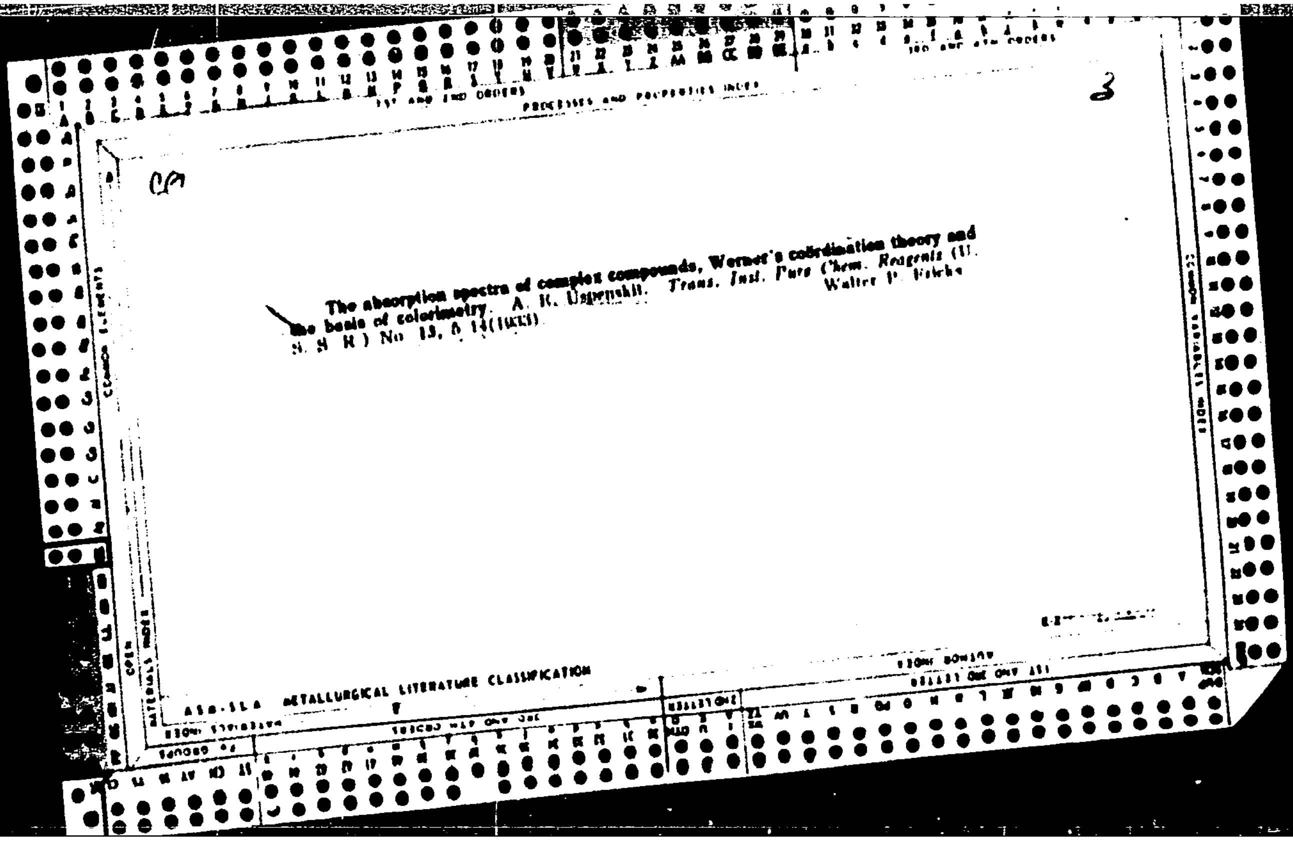
ACC NR: AP6011421

and $$f(x,t)=f(y_i(t)+\zeta_i[y_{i+1}(t)-y_i(t)])=f(\zeta_i,t).$$

Difference systems are applied to sets of nodes defined in this coordinate space. An iterational algorithm is established for implementing the solution. A brief discussion of the convergence and accuracy is presented. This paper was presented by A. A. Dorodnitsyn, academician, on 17 July 1965. Orig. art. has: 20 equations.

SUB CODE: 12/ **SUBM DATE:** 12Jul65/ **ORIG REF:** 001

Card 3/3



3

CA

The absorption spectra of complex compounds, Werner's coördination theory and the basis of colorimetry. A. K. Uspenskii. *Trans. Inst. Pure Chem. Reagents* (U. S. S. R.) No. 13, 5-14(1933). Walter P. Fiske

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

USPENSKIY, A.G. [Uspens'kyi, A.H.], slesar'

Restoring valve seats of cylinder heads. Mekh. sil'. hosp. 12 no. 2:7 F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Diesel engines—Maintenance and repair)

USPENSKIY, A. I.

IA 1/49T34

USSR/Engineering
Turbogenerators
Boilers

Apr 48

"Operation of Turbines With a Back Pressure," A. I. Uspenskiy, Factory imeni Kirov, 3 pp

"Energet Byul" No 4.

Two working pressures were in use at above factory --22 ats for turbogenerators (condensing type) and 12 ats for other purposes. To avoid complication of having two different steam pressures in same stokehold, it was decided to operate all boilers at 22 ats and run turbogenerators with a back pressure of 12 ats. Author describes how

FDB 1/49T34

USSR/Engineering (Cont'd)

Apr 48

this was done and resultant saving in fuel.

FDB 1/49T34

USPENSKIY, A. I.

USSR/Engineering Jul 49
Boilers
Thermoelectric Plants

"Increasing the Efficiency of Boiler Plants in Thermoelectric Centrals," A. I. Uspenskiy, Engr, 3 pp

"Za Ekonomiyu Topliva" No 7

PA 54/49T44

Details reconstruction measures carried out on a vertical-pipe drum boiler NZL of Factory imeni Lenin which reduced expenditure of comparison fuel per megacalorie of heat produced from over 200 kg to 181-182 kg. Measures included installation of additional overhead bank of tubes, reconstruction of superheaters and water

FDD 54/49T44

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Jul 49

economizer, and installation of control-measuring instruments.

FDD 54/49T44

USPENSKIY, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, and GOLITSYN, IA. S.

USPENSKIY, ALEKSANDR IVANOVICH, 1835-1902

Pchelovodstro 29 , No. 9 , 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 195~~3~~2, Unclassified.

USPENSKIY, Aleksey Ivanovich; YABLOKOV, V.I., red.; GALAKTIONOVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the operation of motortrucks] Analiz raboty gruzovykh avtomobilei. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Transportation, Automotive)

USPENSKIY, A.K., Doc Tech Sci --(diss) "~~[illegible]~~ Processes [illegible] of measurements by the method of maximum limit ~~[illegible]~~ deviation." Mos, 1958. 37 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Mos Inst of Land Organization), 110 copies. Printed by ~~[illegible]~~ duplicating machine ~~[illegible]~~ (KL, 27-58, 111)

USPENSKIY, Andrey Konstantinovich, doktor tekhn.nauk

[Selection of the form and determination of the parameters of
an empirical formula; textbook] Vybor vida i nakhozhdenie
parametrov empiricheskoi formuly; uchebnoe posobie. Moskva,
Mosk.gos.ekon.in-t, 1960. 74 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Mathematics--Formulae)

PODTYAGIN, Mikhail Yevgen'yevich, prof.; USPENSKIY, A.K., spets. red.;
CHELYSHKIN, Yu.G., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Concise couse in higher mathematics; theoretical practical parts] Kratkii kurs vysshei matematiki; teoreticheskaia chast' i praktikum. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry zhurnalov i plakatov, 1961. 286 p. (MIRA 14:9)

(Mathematics)

GOLDINA, V.N.; IVASHKIN, A.M.; KIRCHAKOVA, T.L.; USPENSKIY, A.K., prof., red.; KHROMCHENKO, F.I., red. izd-va; SUNGUROV, V.S., tekhn.red.

[Problems of elementary mathematics essential for the study of geodesy]Voprosy elementarnoi matematiki neobkhodimoi pri izuchenii geodezii. Sost. V.N.Goldina, A.M.Ivashkin, T.L.Kirchakova. Pod red. A.K.Uspenskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo geodez. lit-ry, 1962. 89 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. Institut inzhenerov zemleustroystva. Kafedra vysshey matematiki.

(Mathematics)

S/270/63/000/001/022/024
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. K.

TITLE: Specification of parameters in an empirical formula when a dependent variable is changed

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurn al, Geodeziya, no. 1, 1963, 40, abstract 1.52.261 ("Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zemleustroystva", 1962, no. 16, 115 - 126)

TEXT: Using the given pairs of values (x_j, y_j) the author derives an empirical function $y = f(x, a_1, ..., a_k)$ (1) with k unknown parameters which, in this case, is practically replaced by a simpler function:

$$\varphi(y) = \varphi[f(x, a_1, ..., a_k)] \qquad (2)$$

(as an example, instead of the empirical function $A = a^t$ it is more convenient to consider the function $\lg A = t \lg a$). Parameters of (1) and (2) are usually determined, after a particular selection of the form of functional dependence, by the least-square rule, however the minimum of $[vv]$ for parameters of (2) does

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S/270/63/000/001/022/024
A001/A101

Specification of parameters in...

not correspond to the minimum of [vv] for the parameters of (1). Formulae for the necessary correction of parameters of (1) are presented. Corrections for the parameters of (1) are determined from a system of normal equations formed from the system of error equations with coefficients of the form $\partial f(x_j)/\partial a_j$ and free terms $l_j = f(x_j) - y_j$. The correction of parameters is analogously considered for the case of their determination by the method of means (condition: $[v] = 0$). Examples are presented.

O. Sheynin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DROZDETSKIY, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; UMNOV, F.M., prepod., retsenzent;
MGALOBLISHVILI, A.F., zasl. uchitel' Gruz.SSR, retsenzent;
SANADIRADZE, N.A., prepod., retsenzent; USPENSKIY, A.F., .

[Mathematical textbook for topographic schools] Posobie po matematike dlia topograficheskikh tekhnikumov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 335 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy topograficheskiy tekhnikum (for Umnov). 2. Tbilisskiy topograficheskiy tekhnikum (for Sanadiradze).

USPENSKIY, A.L., inzh.

Mechanization of earthwork by means of hydraulic machinery. Energ.-stroi. no.23:60-71 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Nachal'nik Kremenchugskogo upravleniya tresta "Gidromekhanizatsiya".
(Kremenchug Hydroelectric Power Station--Earthwork)
(Hydraulic machinery)

USPENSKIY, A.M.

7

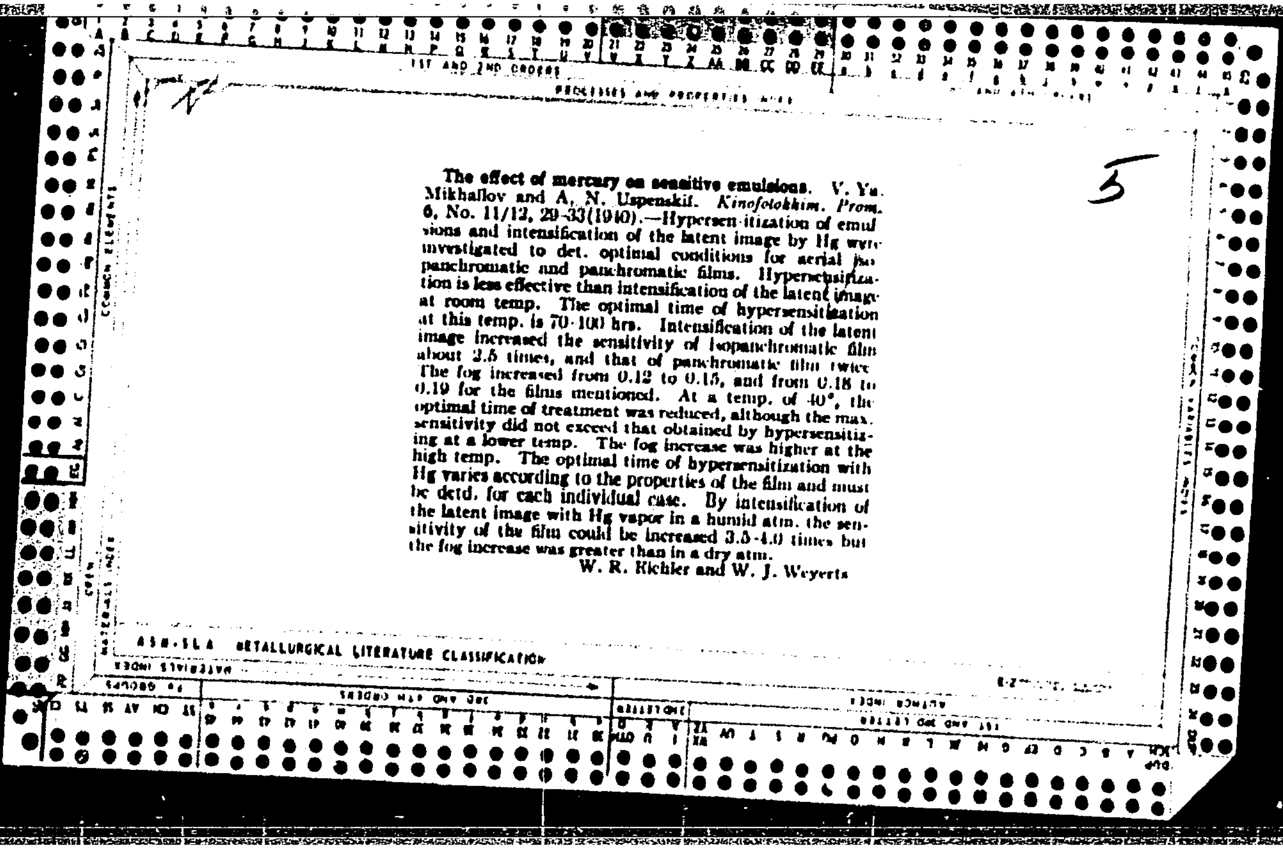
✓ **Use of shaft mill for joint grinding and drying of clay for dry pressing of brick.** V. M. BUTKEVICH, A. M. USPENSKII, AND V. V. STOL'NIKOV. *Steklo i Keram.*, 9 [10] 14-17 (1952).—Simultaneous drying and grinding of highly moist clay in a shaft mill used for grinding and drying coal proved possible. For a moisture content of 23%, there was no clogging of the apparatus. Fineness of grind can be controlled by changing the rate of flow of the air mixture in the shaft. B.Z.K.

MT

②

USPENSKIY, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; CHAPSKIY, O.U., red.;
MOLODTSOVA, N.G., tekhn.red.

[Progressive practices of bench workers in machine-tractor stations and state farms] Peredovoi opyt stanochnikov MTS i sovkhozov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, 1957. 78 p. (MIRA 11:4)
(Machine-shop practice)


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

5

The effect of mercury on sensitive emulsions. V. Ya. Mikhailov and A. N. Uspenskii. *Kinofotokhim. Prom.* 6, No. 11/12, 29-33(1940).—Hypersensitization of emulsions and intensification of the latent image by Hg were investigated to det. optimal conditions for aerial isopanchromatic and panchromatic films. Hypersensitization is less effective than intensification of the latent image at room temp. The optimal time of hypersensitization at this temp. is 70-100 hrs. Intensification of the latent image increased the sensitivity of isopanchromatic film about 2.5 times, and that of panchromatic film twice. The fog increased from 0.12 to 0.15, and from 0.18 to 0.19 for the films mentioned. At a temp. of 40°, the optimal time of treatment was reduced, although the max. sensitivity did not exceed that obtained by hypersensitizing at a lower temp. The fog increase was higher at the high temp. The optimal time of hypersensitization with Hg varies according to the properties of the film and must be detd. for each individual case. By intensification of the latent image with Hg vapor in a humid atm. the sensitivity of the film could be increased 3.5-4.0 times but the fog increase was greater than in a dry atm.

W. R. Richler and W. J. Weyerts

USPENSKIY, A. N.

"Problem of Color Selection for the Drawing of Field and Constituent Map Originals"
Sbornik Statey po Geodezii, No 6, 1954, pp 45-47

An inadequate choice of colors for the drawing of original maps leads to unsatisfactory quality of editorial blueprints. Author recommends colors with low reflection index in the short wave spectrum. (RZhAstr, No 11, 1954)

SO: W-31187, 8 Mar 55

USPENSKIY, A.N.

Preparing diapositives for a single projector. Sbor.st.po geod.
no.6:59-60 '54. (MLRA 9:6)
(Topographical drawing) (Photography--Negatives)

USP[illegible], A. [illegible]

USP[illegible]SKIY, A. N.: "The development of an objective method of printing colored aerial photographs." Min Culture USSR. Moscow Inst of Engineers of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography. Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences.)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 22, 1956

USPENSKIY, A.N.

[redacted]

The development of illumination methods in color photography printing. Zhur. nauch. i prikl. fot. i kin, 2 no.3:228-233 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:6)

(Color photography)

USPENSKIY, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Photoelectric copying instruments for printing color aerial photogrammetric pictures. Geod.i kart. no.9:34-39 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Aerial photogrammetry)

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences 6-58-5-7/17

TITLE: Some Problems Connected With Aerial Photographs on Colored and Spectrozonal Photographic Materials (Nekotoryye voprosy aerofotos"yemki na tsvetnykh i spektrozonal'nykh fotomaterialakh)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i Kartografiya, 1958, Nr 5, pp. 42-45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At present aerial photographs are taken on colored and spectrozonal films by means of photographic cameras used for black-and-white photography. Frequently both kinds of photos are taken parallel with each other from an aircraft or on the same day. The two apparatus are also often interchanged during a flight, so that too little attention is paid to the correct location of the camera. The faults connected with this state of affairs are enumerated. Difficulties are encountered while colored films are developed by means of the spiral developing device. The necessity of a proper treatment of the spools of the device is stressed and the manner in which spools must be treated is described. The colored negatives of aerial photos have considerable deficiencies as a result of the faulty technology of aerial photography. These

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Some Problems Connected With Aerial Photographs
on Colored and Spectrozonal Photographic Materials

6-58-5-7/17

faults are pointed out and printing apparatus warranting compensation of these faults are recommended. Finally, some advice concerning the printing of colored aerial photographs is given.

1. Aerial photography—USSR 2. Aerial cameras—Operation
3. Color film—Processing 4. Aerial photographs—
Effectiveness

Card 2/2

3(4)

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/6-58-11-6/15

TITLE: Apparatus for the Photographic Development of Aerial Film Material (Apparatura dlya fotograficheskoy obrabotki aerofotos"yemochnykh materialov)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1958, Nr 11, pp 42-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a survey of apparatus used at present in the USSR and abroad for the development of aerial photographic film material. The first section contains a list and a description of apparatus used in the development of negatives: Special devices which have been developed in the TsNIIGAiK can be used for the development of 19 mm black-and-white and color films to a length of 35 m. In the semi-automatic standing developer AMPP-4 the film can be developed in full daylight, after the film has been loaded in a darkroom. The developing machine 80-P-1 (Ref 1) develops perforated film. A manually operated re-winding apparatus UPP-1 (Ref 7) is used for the development of 35 mm photographic registration film. The firm "Kodak" (USSR) has developed a manually operated spiral tank developer for 35 mm film. The developing machine PP-1 (Ref 7) developes

Card 1/2

Apparatus for the Photographic Development of Aerial SOV/6-58-11-6/15
Film Material

61.5 mm films to a length of 15 m. The PUSF-7M can be classified among the semi-automatic drying devices (Ref 7). The second section covers apparatus for the development of positives. Printing devices KP-7 (Ref 1) and KP-8 (Ref 7), the automatic printer AKP-2 (Ref 1), which is described in short, and a number of color printers, as, for example, the KPTs-1 (Ref 1), and the "subtractive" printer developed by M. N. Tsyganov in the TsNIIGAiK (Ref 4), in which the negative is illuminated from above, and the most perfect apparatus for color film, the "additive" printer, which has been developed in the TsNIIGAiK (Ref 14), are described. There are 7 figures and 14 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/2

3(4)

SOV/6-59-7-10/25

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: New Sensitometric Field Apparatus (Novaya polevaya sensitometricheskaya apparatura)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 7, pp 37 - 39 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Aerofotograficheskaya laboratoriya (Aerophotographic Laboratory) of the TsNIIGAiK, a set of sensitometric field apparatus for judging the photographic quality of black-and-white and colored aeronegatives was worked out in 1958. The set consists of a device for overprinting the optic wedge on the aerofilm, and of a densitometer with recording device for drawing the characteristic curves. Both the devices are shown in figures 1 and 2, and described. The densitometer is of the DFEP-1 type. The laboratory test showed that the set ensured the accuracy required for the quality control of aeronegatives. The set can be used for comparative sensitometric investigations of photomaterial, and for determining its chemical-photographic treatment. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

3(4)

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical ~~Sciences~~ SOV/6-59-9-12/19

TITLE: Why Brightenings Originate on Aeronegatives

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 48-51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On aerial photographs of lake districts, flooded river flats, and very moist cloced forest areas [illegible] cameras with wide-angle lenses, "Russar-33", "Russar-29", and "Rodina-28", the aeronegatives exhibit sharply outlined dark spots. These brightenings are called "flatirons" by the team. Figure 1 shows such a spot. The investigations at the aerofotografi-cheskaya laboratoriya TsNIIGAiK (Aerophotographic Laboratory of the TsNIIGAiK) showed that the cause of this kind of rejects is a constructive peculiarity of the objectives mentioned. Meniscus lenses, the inside faces of which are nearly hemi-spherical or larger than hemispherical, yield the spots men-tioned at certain sun's altitudes. It was ascertained that such spots do not appear if the concave meniscus faces of the objectives constitute spherical portions limited by a solid angle not larger than 140°. Instead of one meniscus, two meniscus lenses must be used for the optical rotation of rays.

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It is shown that the new aerial cameras with the above-mentioned objectives must be fitted with screens with square opening. Recommendations for the construction of such screens are given. The aerial cameras used at present can be equipped with the screen developed by the TsNIIGAiK and shown in figure 4. This screen is described in detail. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

3(4), 24(4)

SOV/6-60-1-7/17

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: On the Problem of Distribution of Parasitic Light in the Focal Plane of Aerial Cameras

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, Nr 1, pp 39-43 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Hitherto it had been assumed that the parasitic light caused by light scatter and reflection is rather evenly distributed in the focal plane. The investigations carried out at the aerofotograficheskaya laboratoriya TsNIIGAiK (Aerophotographic Research Laboratory of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying and Cartography) are described here. They showed that in the modern topographical wide-angle aerial cameras of type AFA-TE the parasitic light is unevenly distributed in the focal plane. The influence of both the lateral rays and the rays generating the image in the focal plane was studied in these investigations. It was shown that much too little attention is paid to the problem of a complete elimination of parasitic light in designing and building object lenses and aerial cameras. Under the influence of lateral rays, an intense shining of the cylindrical surfaces and walls was

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On the Problem of Distribution of Parasitic Light in the Focal Plane of Aerial Cameras SOV/6-60-1-7/17

observed in the cameras investigated. The major part of parasitic light falls on the central part of the focal plane, and intensifies the "central spot" of aeronegatives (Fig 2). Table 2 shows that the most irregular distribution of parasitic light occurs in the short-focus cameras of type AFA-TE. In the course of investigations, it was found that the mean brightness of the parasitic light caused by lateral rays amounts to about 30% of the total brightness of the parasitic light falling on the focal plane. The influence of parasitic light on the image can be considerably reduced by the use of screens. In the production of aerial cameras, the mounts of the object lens must be carefully blackened, and the walls of the camera must be colored more efficiently. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

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Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, A.N.

Recording densitometer for HDTsB-1 color and black-and-white photographic papers. Zhur.nauch.i prikl.fot.i kin. 5 no.4: 255-261 . Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii (TSNIIGAiK).
(Photography--Printing papers) (Densitometers)

[redacted]

S/006/60/000/06/16/025
B007/B005

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Photographic Treatment of Colored Photographic Paper 20

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 53 - 56

TEXT: Experiments carried out at the aerofotograficheskaya laboratoriya (Laboratory of Aerial Photography) of the TsNIIGAiK confirmed previous investigations stating that potash developers are more efficient than developers containing soda in equivalent quantities. For developing color-prints of aeronegatives, the developer of the TsNIIGAiK with a content of 40 g of Na_2CO_3 per liter of solution is usually used. The factory producing the colored paper, however, recommends a developer with 80 g of potash per liter of solution. Besides potassium bromide, some benzo triazole is added to the developer of the TsNIIGAiK. As the latter has no qualitative advantages over potassium bromide, benzo triazole was replaced by potassium bromide for comparing soda developers with potash developers. Investigations carried out by V. Ya. Mikhaylov and M. N. Tsyganov showed that the

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Photographic Treatment of Colored Photographic Paper

S/006/60/000/06/16/025
B007/B005

qualitative advantages of benzo triazole appear in the treatment of highly sensitive aeronegatives. The results of the comparison mentioned are given. Figs. 1,2, and 3 show the diagrams of the change in photographic properties of the colored paper "Fototsvet" (emulsion No. 693) depending on the content of potassium bromide in the developer. The diagrams show that with the same potassium bromide amount and the same time of development, potash developers yield higher values of photosensitivity, contrast coefficient γ, and veil D_0 as compared with soda developers. An increase of the potassium bromide quantity in the developers leads to a gradual reduction of photosensitivity, contrast coefficient, and veil. The investigations showed that potash developers have certain advantages over soda developers. It is, however, pointed out that it is not convenient to use standard soda developers if the contrast of colorprints is to be increased. There are 3 figures.

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S/006/60/000/010/007/008
B012/B054

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Electronic Scanning Method for Color Printing

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 10, pp. 71 - 74

TEXT: This is an abstract of a paper (Ref., footnote on p. 71) by G. S. Allen published in the periodical "The Journal of Photographic Science", 1958, Vol. 6, No. 5, pp. 125 - 140. It is regretted that the electronic circuit diagrams of the computers are not given in the paper; it is assumed that this is due to reasons of patent protection. There are 3 figures and 1 non-Soviet reference.

Card 1/1

S/077/60/005/006/001/003
B019/B067

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Additive printing machine of type АКП-2 (AKP-2) for contact printing of aerial color photographs

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal nauchnoy i prikladnoy fotografii i kinematografii, v. 5, no. 6, 1960, 413-418

TEXT: The spectral composition and the light intensity can be smoothly varied by using the printing machine described with the accessory optical wedges and zonal light filters. By using a photoelectric corrector and by measuring the density of individual parts of the negative it is possible to achieve the conditions required to obtain good prints. The instrument has been developed by the designers O. Ya. Putilina and Yu. I. Shevlyagin at the TsNIIGAiK. Details of the instrument are discussed based on the diagram shown in Fig. 1. The light of the three lamps is projected to the plane of the diffuser 9 by means of optical devices. It passes the optical wedges 5 and the zonal light filters 6-8. By the insertion of a green, blue, and red filter into the paths of rays

Card 1/3

white light is obtained in the diffuser. The spectral composition and intensity of this light can be varied by means of the wedges and zonal filters. The individual light components were varied according to the measurement results which were obtained by means of photocell 15 and ammeter 16 and taken separately for each color. 12 is the negative of the aerial photograph. The design details of the instrument are discussed based on some photographs. In the summary it is stated that the instrument warrants high accuracy and reproducibility of the densitometric measurements. It enables the printing of aerial photographs by the general method involving proof prints or, without proof prints, by means of a test negative. The quality of the positives obtained with this instrument is much better than that of positives produced by means of filter collections. R. A. Magnushevskiy is mentioned. There are 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut geodezii, aeros"yemki i kartografii (TsNIIGAiK) (Central Scientific Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Photography, and Cartography)

Additive printing machine of ...

S/077/60/005/006/001/003
B019/B067

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

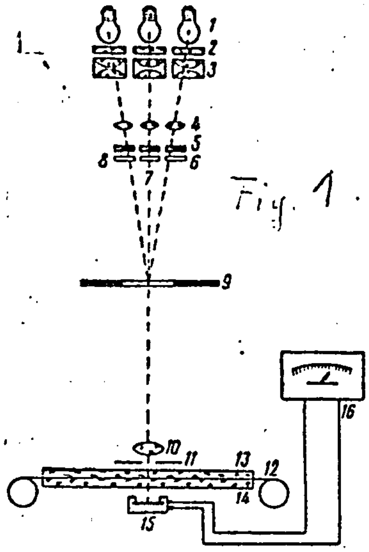

Fig. 1.

Card 3/3

Uspenskiy, A. N.; Pravdin, V. N.

"Experimental Investigation of Heat and Mass Transfer of the Ribbon-Casting Machine Dryer"

Report presented at the Conference on Heat and Transfer. Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

S/035/62/000/008/065/090
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Investigation of parasitic light incident onto the focal plane of wide-angle aerial cameras

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, abstract 8G146 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, no. 142, 33 - 50)

TEXT: The aerophotographic laboratory of TsNIIGAiK carried out experiments to detect the causes of irradiated dark spots on aerial negatives and to analyze the distribution of parasitic light over the photograph. The experiments conducted with topographic aerial cameras of ТЭ (TE) type are described in detail. The investigation results have shown that parasitic light in the camera focal plane is due to solar rays reflected from the water surface of the inner menisci and from objective lens rims and camera internal walls. The intensity of parasitic light is the higher the less the focal length of the aerial camera, which is confirmed by the data of the cited tables, compiled for АФА-ТЭ (AFA-TE) with f_k 36-200 mm. The distribution of parasitic light over the focal plane is nonuniform, but its main part is incident onto the central section of

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Investigation of parasitic light incident onto the... A001/A101

the photograph. Lens hoods are recommended for preventing parasitic light, which reduce the irradiation effect by about 35%; moreover coated objectives should be used and the chamber part of TE aerial cameras should be modernized.

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V. Orlov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

S/035/61/000/012/043/043
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Sensitometric instruments of TsNIIGAiK

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 12, 1961, 45, abstract 12G292 ("Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta geod., aeros"yemki i kartogr.", 1961, no. 142, 199 - 219)

TEXT: The author describes instruments for field sensitometric control of the quality of color and black-white aerial negatives: a) a device for imprinting onto an aerial film of the optical key image, b) field recording photoelectrical densitometer, ДФЭП-1 (DFEP-1), c) color recording densitometer for plotting characteristic curves from sensitograms prepared on color films, РДЦП-1 (RDTsP-1), d) densitometer for using sensitograms prepared on color photopaper, РДЦБ-1 (RDTsB-1). General information is given and schematic diagrams of densitometers, their adjustment and graduation are presented; operation with them and the method of plotting curves are described; a peculiarity in application of the optical key with variable constant is noted. Mean square errors in reproduction of sensitometric characteristics for RDTsP-1, DFEP-1 and RDTsB-1 are presented. A.

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Sensitometric instruments of TsNIIGAiK

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A001/A101

schematic diagram is additionally described of a device designed at TsNIIGAiK and constructed in the form of a model of photoelectric one-piece framework densitometer for measuring integrated densities of color aerial negatives.

I. Mityachkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

USPENSKIY, A.N.

Printers for printing color aerial photographs with light adjustment by subject. Trudy TSNIIGAIK no.142:235-250 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

(Color photography—Printing processes)

USPENSKIY, A.N.

Automatic printing of color photographs. Geod. i kart. no.7:
49-64 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Color photography--Printing processes)
(Automatic control)

USPENSKIY, A.N.

Modernization of copying equipment. Geod. i kart. no.8:50-52 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Photography, Aerial--Copying)

S/058/63/000/003/054/104
A062/A101

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Simplified sensitometric control in the color photography process

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 88, abstract 3D595 ("Uspekhi nauchn. fotogr.", 1962, v. 8, 273 - 278)

TEXT: The following devices, produced in TsNIIGA and K, are described: a device for printing on an aerofilm, before developing, an image of the optical wedge; 2 types of photoelectric recording densitometers for semi-automatic plotting of three characteristic curves; a copy-printing device for color aerial photographs with a densitometric attachment. The device for printing on an aerofilm an image of the wedge is a sensitometer with a stepped wedge of constant 0.15. The illuminating unit consists of 11 miniature electron tubes of the type МН-14 (MN-14) (6 volts, 0.28 amp.); the uniformity of illumination in the plane of the wedge is ±5%. The photoelectric recording densitometer for aerofilms, ДФЭП-1 (DFEP-1), has one source of light (lamp СЦ-70 (STs-70)) and two Se-photoelements connected in a differential circuit. For determining

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A062/A101

Simplified sensitometric control in the...

densities of color fields, zonal light filters are introduced in the measurement and comparison beams. The recording of the characteristic curves is effected on a sensitometric form placed on a mobile carriage, rigidly attached with the wedge. The device is calibrated in diffuse densities, on the basis of readings of a densitometer ДФЭ-10 (DFE-10), and in copy densities on readings of a standard color densitometer ЦД-4 (TsD-4). The errors on determination of copy densities in the range 0 - 2.0 were 0.01, and those on maximum densities of color negative materials were 0.02. The recording densitometer for black-white and color photographic papers, РДЦБ -1 (RDTsB-1), is built on the same scheme and calibrated in diffuse densities for black-white papers, and in approximate values VESP for color papers. The root-mean-square error in the determination of densities in the range 0 - 1.5 is 0.02; the root-mean-square error in the determination of D_{max} is 0.04. The error in the determination of γ is equal to 0.04; the balancing in contrast and sensitivity was measured with an accuracy of 0.07. The additivity of the measured zonal densities was maintained in the following limits: for the blue light filter up to 1.5; for the green - up to 1.6, and for the red - up to 1.75. The copying device with the densitometric attachment comprises a Se-photoelement, sufficiently narrow zonal

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A062/A101

Simplified sensitometric control in the...

light filters, and a sensitive microammeter. The setting of light by the contrivance is effected by equalization with a test-negative.

D. Balabukha

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR AT5006392

L 15779-65 EWT(1)/T/EED(b)-3 Pae-2 IJP(c)/ESD(t)/ESD(gs)/SSD/ASD(a)-5/AFETR
ACCESSION NR: AP4048387 S/0006/64/000/010/0037/0042

AUTHORS: Karpukhin, G. V.; Uspenskiy, A. N.

TITLE: Electronic device for automatic exposure determination for printing aerial photographs

SOURCE: Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 10, 1864, 37-42

TOPIC TAGS: aerial photograph, exposure meter, photographic process, photographic printing, photographic material

ABSTRACT: An electronic device for automatic exposure regulation for [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 15779-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4048387

and compensating selenium photoelements linked through a differential scheme. The compensation photoelement is illuminated by a [illegible] The potential [illegible]

[illegible]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES, EC

NO REF SOV: [illegible]

OTHER: [illegible]

Card 2/2

L 33533-65 FSF(h)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/[illegible]

[illegible] 04, 000, [illegible], 0102/0126 44

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. S.

TOPIC TAGS: photography, aerial photography, picture copying equipment, color copying, automatic copying, light intensity adjustment, photographic printer

ABSTRACT: Following a description [illegible] white and color [illegible]

[illegible]

ACCESSION NR: [illegible]

as well as graphs showing the precision of the light [illegible]
the [illegible]

PALEY, L.Ya.; USPENSKIY, A.N.

Experimental determination of the vibration decrement for mechanical systems. Izm.tekh. no.10:22-24 O '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

L 45518-66 T-2/EWP(f) WW

ACC NR: AP6016917 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0104/66/000/002/0005/0008

AUTHOR: Bukreyev, B. A. (Engineer); Tandler, M. M. (Engineer); Yakovlev, N. A. (Engineer); Uvarov, S. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Uspenskiy, A. N. (Candidate of technical sciences)

56

B

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric generating stations with AI-20 gas turbines 21

SOURCE: Elektricheskiye stantsii, no. 2, 1966, 5-8

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, turboprop engine, electric power plant, power generating station / AI-20 gas turbine

ABSTRACT: In 1964, plans and blueprints were developed by the Giprolestrans Planning Institute of stationary, quick-assembled, and transportable AI-20 turboprop-engine-driven electric power plants. Such a 50-cps, 6.3-kv plant is to have a capacity of 1250, 1600, 2000, or 4000 kw. Sketches of the stationary and transportable plants are shown. Estimates show that such a plant will be economical if it is operated as a peak-load station, up to 3000—4000 hrs per year, and particularly if it uses a partly worn-out airplane engine. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 10, 09, 21/ SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003

pw

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UDC: 621.311.23

USPENSKIY, A.P.

Chemical composition of waters of some saline lakes in the Omsk region. A. P. Uspenskii. *Ann. inst. anal. phys.-chim.* 6, 305-13(1933). Analyses are given for a no. of saline lakes in the Omsk district. The Lake Ebeitui at lower temps. is satd. with Na_2SO_4 and is suited for com. exploitation of Na_2SO_4, while the great deposits of curative mud suggest its use as a balneological resort. Chas. Blanc

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USPENSKIY, A. P. PA5/49T56

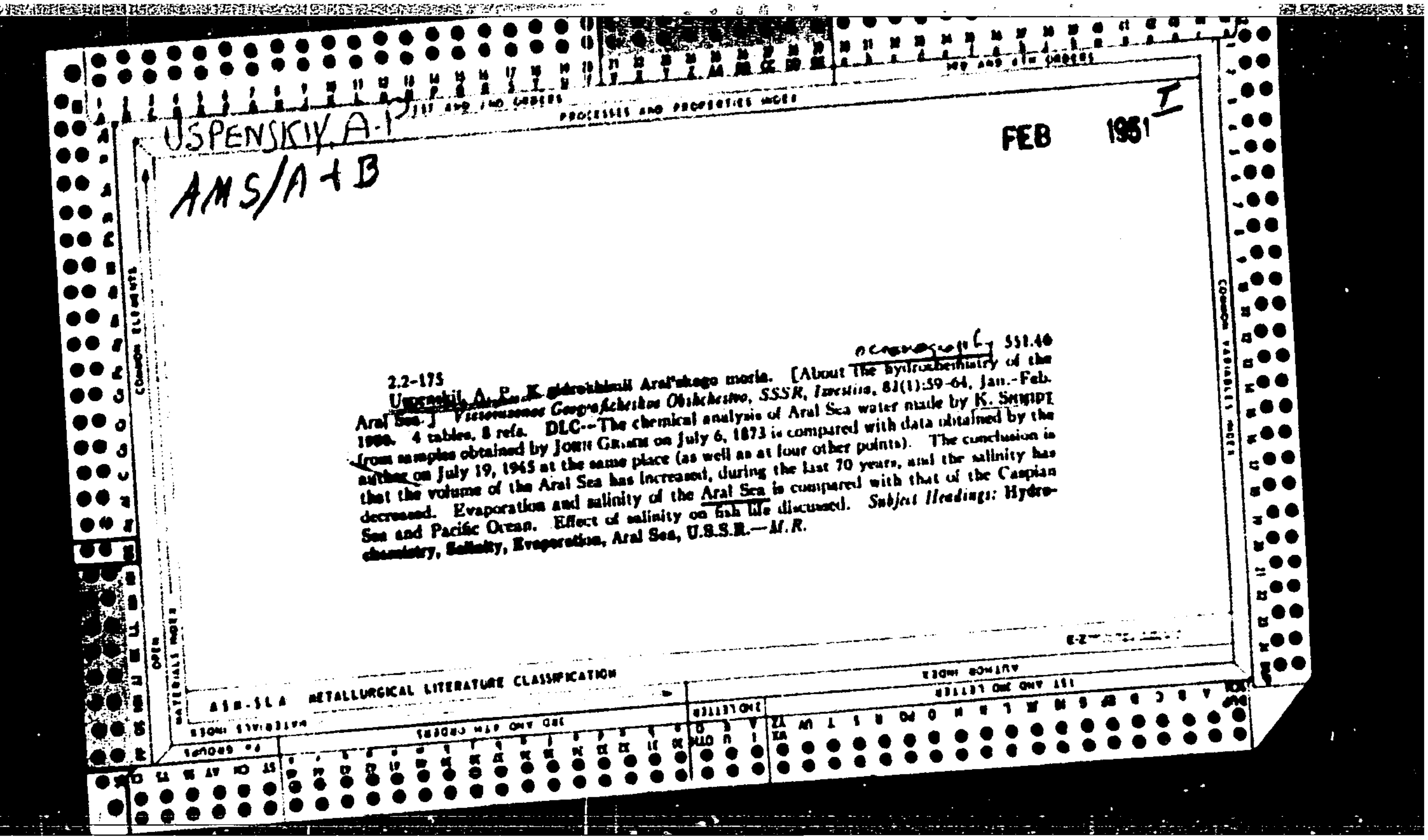
USSR/Hydrology
Limnology Mar/Apr 48

"Variations in the Chemical Composition of Certain Lakes in the Borovoye Rayon During the Past Ten Years," A. P. Uspenskiy, 10 pp

"Iz v-s Geog Obshch" Vol LXXX, No 2

Borovoye is a health resort in North Kazakhstan, lat 53° 5' N, long 70° 17' W. Map shows lakes investigated by Uspenskiy. They are undoubtedly drying up, but this may be a temporary occurrence.

[redacted] 5/49T56


1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USPENSKIY, A. I.

AMS/A+B

FEB 1951 I

[illegible] 551.46

2.2-175

Uspenskii, A. E., K gidrokhimii Aral'skogo moria. [About the hydrochemistry of the Aral Sea.] *Vsesoiuznoe Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo, SSSR, Izvestiia*, 83(1):59-64, Jan.-Feb. 1951. 4 tables, 8 refs. DLC--The chemical analysis of Aral Sea water made by K. Shmidt from samples obtained by John Grimm on July 6, 1873 is compared with data obtained by the author on July 19, 1945 at the same place (as well as at four other points). The conclusion is that the volume of the Aral Sea has increased, during the last 70 years, and the salinity has decreased. Evaporation and salinity of the Aral Sea is compared with that of the Caspian Sea and Pacific Ocean. Effect of salinity on fish life discussed. *Subject Headings:* Hydrochemistry, Salinity, Evaporation, Aral Sea, U.S.S.R.—*M.R.*

USPENSKIY, A.P.

Zonal distribution of the mineralization of river waters and drying up of lakes in central Kazakhstan. Trudy Lab. ozeroved. 10:5-11 '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(Kazakhstan—Water—Composition)
(Evaporation)

MODESTOV, B.S., inzh.; USPENSKIY, A.V., inzh.

Rubber cups as a packing for centrifugal pumps. Khim.mash. no.2: 8-9 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Centrifugal pumps) (Packing (Mechanical engineering))

KOROBKIN, V.V.; USPENSKIY, A.V.

Theory of pulsations of the radiation from a ruby-operated laser. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 45 no.4:1003-1008 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038629 S/0109/64/009/004/0747/0750

AUTHOR: Uspenskiy, A. V.

TITLE: Possible mechanism for the pulsations of laser radiation

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronida, v. 9, no. 4, 1964, 747-750

TOPIC TAGS: laser radiation, laser radiation pulsation, phase pulsation, laser fast modulation, laser medium polarization

ABSTRACT: It was shown earlier by the author (Radiotekhnika i elektronika 1963, v. 8, no. 7, 1165; ZhETF v. 45, 1963, 4 (10), 1003) that undamped pulsations can be produced in a laser under certain conditions. The present article describes, within the two-level framework, a different pulsation mechanism, consisting in oscillations of the phase difference between the medium polarization and the field. These phase oscillations modulate the field amplitude and cause the particles in the laser to radiate "more weakly" or "more strongly." The modulation due to the phase pulsations is faster than the mechanism investigated earlier, and can give rise to a wide range of modulation frequencies during the generation process. It is possible that the fast modulation of laser radiation reported by Clark et al. (J. Opt. Soc. America 1962, v. 52, no. 8, 878) and by Stickley (Proc. I.E.E.E.,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038629

1963, v. 51, no. 5, 848) is connected with the suggested mechanism. "The author thanks N. G. Basov, A. M. Prokhorov, F. V. Bunkin, and A. N. Orayevskiy for a discussion of the results and for valuable remarks." Orig. art. has: 13 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Jul63 ATD PRESS: 3080 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUTHOR: Basov, N. G.; [illegible]

TITLE: The possibility of determining relaxation rates by means of a hydrogen-atom beam maser

[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: maser, hydrogen beam maser, relaxation rate

ABSTRACT: The authors present some characteristics obtained at FIAN with a hydrogen atom beam maser (λ = 21 cm) and show how a study of these characteristics can be used to deduce the relaxation rates of various processes that lead to the [illegible] relaxation due to magnetic field inhomogeneities, and spin re- [illegible] under the influence of a [illegible] for the FIAN equipment a relaxation rate [illegible]

Card 1/2

L 23061-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001858

by plotting the output power of an operating maser against the intensity of the active beam. [illegible]

[illegible] obtained for [illegible] curve of the cavity [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: [illegible] Akademii [illegible]

SUBMITTED: [illegible] 64

NO REF SOV: [illegible] ATD PRESS: [illegible]

Card 2/2

L 10396-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EPF(n)-2/EWA(h) WW/AT

ACC NR: AP5026900 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/010/1809/1813

44,55 44,55 44,55 44,55

AUTHOR: Basov, N. G.; Strakhovskiy, G. M.; Nikitin, A. L.; Nikitina, T. F.; Tatarenkov, V. M.; Uspenskiy, A. V.

44,55 44,55

ORG: Institute of Physics, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

44,55

TITLE: Quantum generator with hydrogen-atom beam

25

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 10, 1965, 1809-1813

TOPIC TAGS: quantum generator, atomic hydrogen ~~quantum generator~~

21,44,55

ABSTRACT: Construction of two atomic-hydrogen quantum generators (QG) designed after H. M. Goldenberg, D. Kleppner, and N. F. Ramsay (Phys. Rev. Let., 1960, 5, 8, 361; and Phys. Rev., 1962, 126, 2, 603) is reported. Atomic hydrogen from gas-discharge source 1 passes (10^{11} — 10^{12} particles per sec) through diaphragm 2 and is focused by magnet 3. The sectionalized vacuum

UDC:

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